

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

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Feature Articles

NEW THIS MONTH - Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia In 2009-10, participation in sports and physical recreation by SA males aged 18-24 (66%) was significantly lower than those aged 15-17 years (91%).



Demography

Includes: Estimated resident population, Components of population change

South Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) increased by approximately 20,000 for the year ended 30 June 2010.



Labour Force

Includes: Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate

South Australia's trend unemployment rate holds steady at 5.5% in January 2011.



Incomes Includes: Average weekly earnings

Females working full-time in South Australia earned 13.1% less than male counterparts, on average, in August 2010.



State Accounts

Includes: State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)

Household expenditure on 'Electricity, gas and other fuels' increased 5.2% in the September quarter 2010.



Consumption

Includes: Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales

SA's retail turnover estimate down 1.3% in December 2010 compared to a 0.2% increase nationally.



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure** Exploration expenditure on Copper and Uranium accounts for more than two thirds of SA's mineral exploration in the September quarter 2010.



Construction

Includes: Building approvals, Construction work done

Dwelling unit approvals in SA fall 2.3% in December 2010.



Price Indexes

Includes: Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index Adelaide's house price index rises by 1.1% in the December quarter 2010.



Housing Finance

Includes: Housing finance commitments

SA's average home loan commitment 20% lower than the national average in December 2010.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: Exports and Imports

Wheat surpasses Copper as SA's number one export commodity for December 2010.



Nater

Includes: Rainfall, Reservoir levels

Adelaide's total reservoir capacity at 79% in January 2011, remaining above January levels for the previous two years.

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FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	Release Date
March 2011	29 March 2011
April 2011	28 April 2011
May 2011	31 May 2011
June 2011	28 June 2011

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** presents a feature article on Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia. For young people (those aged 15-24), participation in sports and physical recreation can help teach important Australian values - 'volunteerism, cooperation, leadership, teamwork, meeting challenges, defeating adversity and pursuing excellence' - that will serve them well for the rest of their lives (Department of Health and Ageing, 2008).

This article examines the participation in sports and physical recreation in 2009-10 for persons aged 15-24 years and compares the participation of 15-17 and 18-24 year olds. The article shows that males aged 15-17 years had a significantly higher participation rate than 15-17 year old females, however, there was a significant drop-off in the participation rate for 18-24 year old males. This drop-off was not observed for females. The male participation rate for 18-24 year olds was similar to the female participation rate.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: <u>Construction</u>; <u>Consumption</u>; <u>Housing Finance</u>; <u>International Merchandise Trade</u>; <u>Labour Force</u>; <u>Price Indexes</u>; and Water.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Loucas Harous on Adelaide (08) 8237 7585, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



2011	
Feb 2011	Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia
Jan 2011	Household Water Consumption and Conservation Actions
2010	
Dec 2010	Women in South Australia's workforce
Nov 2010	National Regional Profile: Regional data made easy!
Oct 2010	Making better use of Public Sector information
Sep 2010	Where have all the male teachers gone?
Aug 2010	Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia
Jul 2010	Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia
Jun 2010	International Students and the VET sector in South Australia
May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream
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Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure
2008	Count / tuditalian / rouderloid / mai Consumption Experialtare
	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	South Australia's Migrant Population
April 2000	South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force
Feb 2008	South Australia's Mining Industry
1 CB 2000	Water Supply in South Australia
Jan 2008	Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia
0dii 2000	Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective
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Nov 2007	Sports Attendance in South Australia
.107 2001	Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006
Oct 2007	Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians
Aug 2007	Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006
Jul 2007	South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South
30. 2001	Australian society
	Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia
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May 2007	Health of South Australians - Body Mass
	Household Use of the Internet in South Australia
Apr 2007	Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia
	River Murray - South Australia
Mar 2007	Household Waste Management in South Australia
Feb 2007	Births - South Australia
Jan 2007	Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product
2006	
Dec 2006	Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption
Nov 2006	Health of South Australians - Health related actions
Oct 2006	National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features
Sep 2006	Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use
-	<u>Change and Forrestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u>
	The South Australian Grape Industry
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u>
	Household use of the Internet in South Australia
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	International Trade in Services
	International Students in South Australia
Feb 2006	Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia
Jan 2006	Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities
2005	
Nov 2005	Household Income in South Australia
	Household Expenditure in South Australia
Oct 2005	SA Business and Innovation
	Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>
-	<u>Transition from School</u>

Demography



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,644,600 at 30 June 2010, an increase of about 20,000 persons (1.2%) since 30 June 2009. Nationally, the ERP was 22,342,400 at 30 June 2010, an increase of about 377,100 persons (1.7%) since 30 June 2009.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end June quarter 2010 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 238.8	105.4	1.5

Australia(a)	22 342.4	377.1	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	358.9	6.3	1.8
Northern Territory	229.7	3.5	1.5
Tasmania	507.6	4.4	0.9
Western Australia	2 296.4	49.1	2.2
South Australia	1 644.6	20.1	1.2
Queensland	4 516.4	89.1	2.0
Victoria	5 547.5	99.3	1.8

⁽a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

Estimated Resident Population(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

	2008		2009		
	Population at 30	Change over previous	Population at 30	Change over previous	
	June	e year	June	year	
	'000	%	'000	%	
Adelaide	1 172.6	1.2	1 187.5	1.3	
Outer Adelaide	134.1	2.0	136.6	1.9	
Yorke and Lower North	46.4	1.1	47.1	1.4	
Murray Lands	70.2	0.5	70.4	0.4	
South East	65.4	8.0	66.0	0.8	
Eyre	35.2	0.6	35.6	1.0	
Northern	80.1	0.7	80.5	0.5	
South Australia	1 604.0	1.1	1 623.6	1.2	

⁽a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

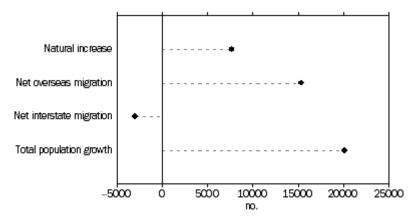
Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions (PDF 3.083MB)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 30 June 2010, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,663 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 15,371 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 2,964 persons.

For the year ended 30 June 2010, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 161,535 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 215,576 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended June 2010



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



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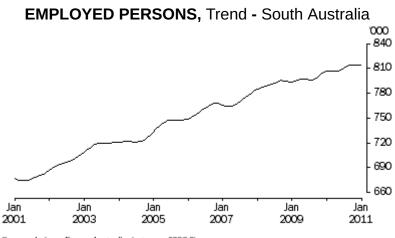
Employed persons

Unemployment

Participation rate

EMPLOYED PERSONS

Following a period of growth, the total number of persons employed in South Australia has been relatively stable over the last four months. The January 2011 estimate of 813,900 persons employed is 0.9% above the estimate recorded in January 2010 (806,700). Nationally, a total of 11,442,800 persons were employed in January 2011; an increase of 3.2% over the corresponding month of the previous year.



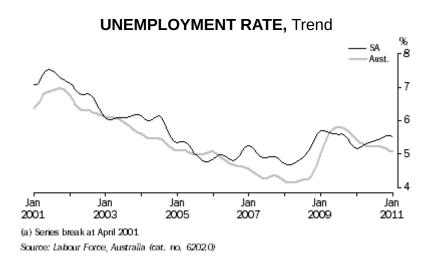
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 62020)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia fell marginally from 362,800 in December 2010 to 362,300 (in trend terms) in January 2011. Similarly, the number of females employed full-time fell for the third consecutive month, down slightly to 187,800. The January 2011 estimate of the number of females employed full-time was 2.5% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year.

Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 82.9% of the male workforce in January 2011, up from 81.0% in January 2010. In comparison, full-time female employees accounted for 49.8% of the female workforce in January 2011, marginally higher than at the same time last year (49.7%).

UNEMPLOYMENT

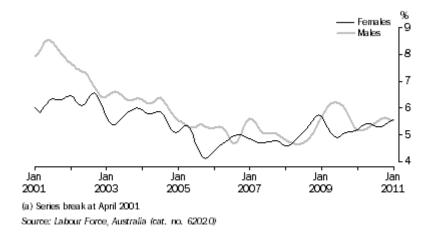
South Australia's trend unemployment rate has shown little movement since September 2010, holding steady at 5.5% in January 2011. The estimate remains above the national unemployment rate for the ninth consecutive month. The Australian unemployment rate for January 2011 also remained steady at 5.1%.



From a low of 5.1% in early 2010, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian males has generally risen, but in January 2011 the estimate fell marginally to 5.5%. Over the same period the trend unemployment rate for South Australian females has fluctuated, increasing to 5.6% in January 2011. This latest increase pushes the female unemployment rate above the male rate for the first time in eight months.

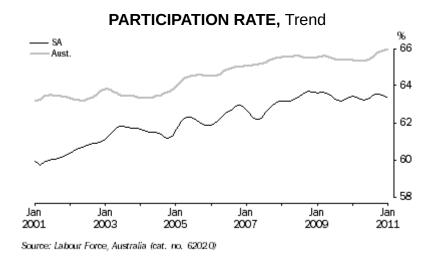
Nationally, the trend unemployment rate for males remained steady at 4.8%, while the female unemployment rate fell to 5.4%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend - South Australia



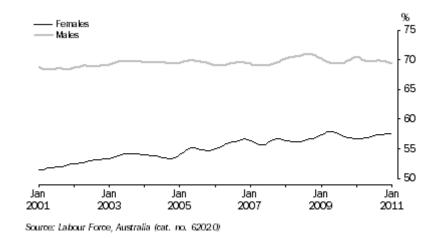
PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has shown some upward and downward movement over recent months, but held steady at 63.4% between December 2010 and January 2011. Australia's trend participation rate continued its upward movement to be 66.0% in January 2011.



From a high of 70.3% in December 2009 and early 2010, the South Australian participation rate for males has shown some fluctuation over recent months falling to 69.4% in January 2011. Over the same period, the Australian participation rate for males has generally risen and was 72.9% in January 2011. The participation rate for South Australian females has trended upward since early 2010, holding steady at 57.6% in January 2011. The Australian female participation rate remained unchanged at 59.2% in January 2011.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend - South Australia



*IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Please refer to the article Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey in Labour Force, Australia, Jan 2011 (cat. no. 6202.0).

Incomes



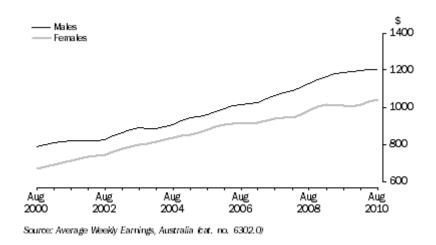
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.2% to \$1,146.20 in the 12 months to August 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 4.4% (up to \$1,259.40).

In the 12 months to August 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 1.0% to \$1,201.00. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male earnings has slowed considerably, it has remained positive. In comparison, the series for female earnings has shown more variability in recent times, increasing 3.7% in the 12 months to August 2010 to \$1,043.80. On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 13.1% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 4.2% to \$1,343.90 and female earnings rose 4.7% to \$1,116.70 in the year to August 2010.

FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the 'Price Indexes' topic.

State Accounts

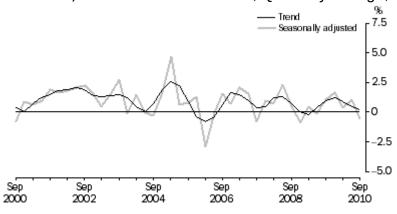


STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's September quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,709m; an increase of 0.2% from the June quarter 2010 and 4.1% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 0.7% to \$325,655m in the September quarter 2010.

All states and territories recorded increases for the September quarter 2010. The Australian Capital Territory reported the largest growth for the period (up 1.9%), while the Northern Territory recorded the smallest (up 0.1%).

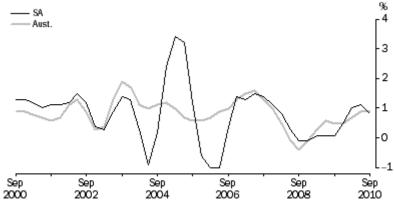
STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's September quarter 2010 HFCE was \$12,413m; an increase of 0.8% over the result recorded in the June quarter 2010 and representing 7.1% of the national total (\$175,023m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 0.9% between the June and September quarters 2010.

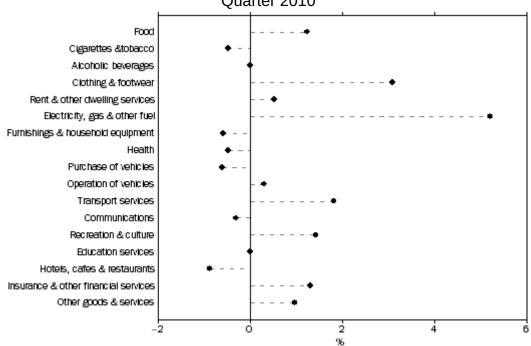
HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the September quarter 2010 were Electricity, gas and other fuels (up 5.2% from the June quarter 2010) and Clothing and footwear (up 3.1%) and Transport services (up 1.8%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Hotels, cafes and restaurants (down 0.9%), Furnishings and household equipment and the Purchase of vehicles (down 0.6%).

HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - September Quarter 2010



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 2.6% from the June quarter 2010), Recreation and culture (up 2.1%), and Transport services (up 1.6%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Alcoholic beverages and Clothing and footwear (down 0.4%).

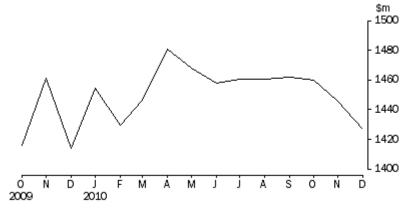
Consumption



RETAIL TRADE

The December 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,426.7m, a fall of 1.3% from the previous month (\$1,445.9m), and 0.9% below the sales recorded in December 2009 (\$1,413.9m). Nationally, retail turnover rose to \$20,358.2m in December 2010; an increase of 0.2% over the previous month and 2.1% above the sales recorded in December 2009 (\$19,939.5m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia fell slightly to 7.0%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

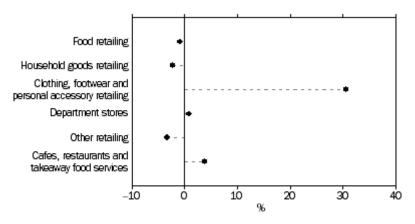


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing December 2010 with December 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 30.6% to \$102.1m and Cafe, restaurants and takeaway food services, up 3.9% to \$151.6m.

Other retailing recorded the largest industry group decrease in turnover over this period, falling by 3.3%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from December 2009 to December 2010, South Australia



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

*IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Flooding in Queensland began in late December 2010. It is expected that the first significant economic impact of this and floods in other states will be reflected in the January 2011 release of Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Data collection activities for December 2010, particularly in Queensland, were affected by the floods, however, this has not affected the data quality or reliability of the Australian series.

Original estimates for December 2010 may be subject to revision in future Retail Trade, Australia releases.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, sales of new passenger vehicles in South Australia rose to 3,195 in December 2010. The latest rise represents a slight increase (0.5%) from the November sales (3,179) but is 1.7% lower than sales in December 2009 (3,251). In contrast, total new vehicles sales fell 0.4% in December 2010 to 5,410.

In Australia, new passenger vehicle sales rose 1.1% to 49,469 in December 2010 from 48,929 in November. The December 2010 estimate is 2.9% above the new passenger vehicle sales for the same time the previous year (48,057). Total new vehicle sales also rose (0.2%) to 85,906 in December 2010.



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

Investment

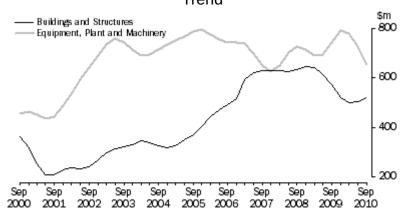


PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June and September quarters 2010, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 4.4% to \$1,173m. Expenditure on Buildings and structures rose \$16m (3.4%) to \$519m, whilst expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell \$71m (9.8%) to \$652m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia rose \$409m (1.5%) to \$28,061m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.8%, but expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 7.3%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

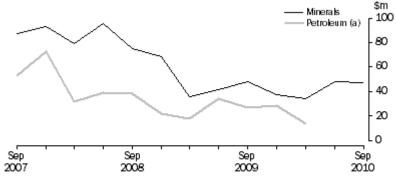
The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$47.4m in the September quarter 2010; a decrease of 1.4% over the previous quarter and 50.2% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$669.4m in the September quarter 2010; an increase of 5.1% from the June quarter 2010 estimate (\$637.1m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$18.6m) and Uranium (\$13.4m) accounted for more than two thirds (67.5%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the September guarter 2010. A further \$7.0m was spent on exploration for Iron ore.

Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (and Victoria) was not available for publication in the June or September guarter 2010, but it has been included

in the national total. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration decreased by 15.5% from \$1,005.9m to \$850.4m between the June and September quarters 2010.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



(a) Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia are not available for publication in the June or September quarter 2010.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction



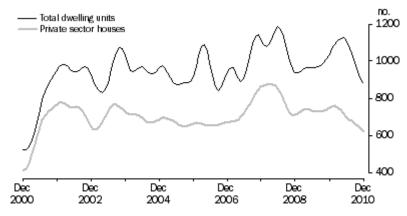
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) has fallen for the seventh consecutive month with 880 approvals recorded in December 2010. This represents a decrease of 2.3% over the estimate for November (900), and 14.9% lower than at the same time in the previous year (1,034). Nationally, the number of dwelling units approved has risen marginally (0.5%) for the second consecutive month. The estimate of 13,437 in December 2010 is 13.0% below the peak recorded earlier in the year (15,438 approvals in February 2010).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia fell (2.4%) to 621 in December 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units has risen from a low of 63.0% in June 2010 to be 70.6% in December 2010.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In the year to December 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose by 7.5%. Increases were recorded in four of the seven Statistical Divisions (SD) with the largest increase in the Murray Lands SD (up 56.7%). This follows a 13.9% decrease for this SD in the preceding twelve months to December 2009.

The largest decrease in dwelling units approved in the year to December 2010, occurred in the South East SD (down 15.2%).

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended December 2009 Dwelling units Change over previous year D		Year ended December 2010 Owelling units Change over previous year	
	no.	%	no.	%
Adelaide	8 258	-7.4	8 769	6.2
Outer Adelaide	1 495	-15.4	1 656	10.8
Yorke and Lower North	488	-17.6	545	11.7
Murray Lands	441	-13.9	691	56.7
South East	422	-20.1	358	-15.2
Eyre	261	-19.4	253	-3.1
Northern	344	-32.3	320	-7.0
South Australia	11 709	-11.0	12 592	7.5

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions (PDF 3.083MB)

*DATA NOTES

Widespread flooding in Queensland has had no impact on the collation of these statistics for December 2010. The January 2011 release of Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0) is expected to be impacted, both in terms of actual approvals occurring in the month and due to difficulties in collecting data for flood affected areas. Data notes in that publication will provide more details on the nature of those impacts.

The trend estimates should be interpreted with caution as the underlying behaviour of building approvals may be affected by initiatives within the Government stimulus package, which included the "Building the Education Revolution" (BER) program and the Social Housing Initiative as well as other developments associated with global economic conditions. From June 2009 to February 2010 BER impacts were quantified and removed

from the trend estimates because of its short term nature. From March 2010 these impacts are no longer removed from the trend estimates as their effect has significantly declined. For more details on trend estimates, please see paragraphs 20 to 23 of the explanatory notes.

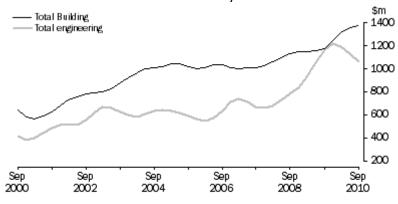
CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the September quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms)* in South Australia rose to \$1,379.8m, an increase of 1.5% over the June quarter 2010.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend* estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$660.8m to \$1,223.1m). Since this time, the value of engineering work has fallen to \$1,065.3m in the September quarter 2010.

The upsurge in engineering construction between the December quarters 2007 and 2009 was the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE*, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0) Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

*INTRODUCTION OF NEW BASE YEAR

A new base year, 2008-09, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. In addition, the chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2008-09, thereby preserving additivity in the quarters after the reference year. Re-referencing affects the levels of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.

Price Indexes



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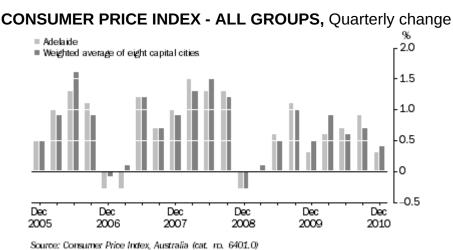
Consumer price index

Wage price index

House price index

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.3% during the December guarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.4% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.5% in the year ending December guarter 2010, compared with a 2.7% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.



Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were for Food (1.5%) and Recreation (1.1%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Clothing and footwear (3.4%) and Household contents and services (1.5%).

Food Alcohol & tobacco Clothing & footwear Household contents & services Health Transportation Communication Recreation Education Financial & insurance services -3

%change

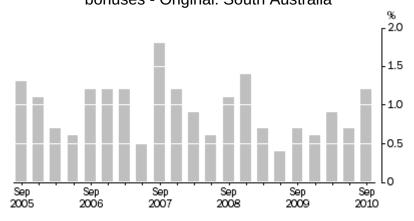
CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - December Quarter 2010

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 1.2% (in original terms) between the June and September quarters 2010. This was slightly lower than the national increase of 1.4% over the same period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

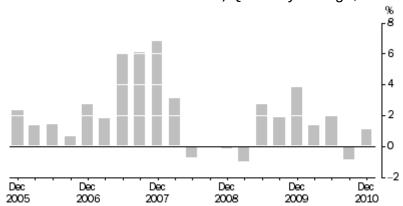


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has risen by 1.1% in the December quarter 2010, following a fall of 0.9% in the previous quarter. Price rises were recorded in all other capital cities with the exception of Perth. Canberra (1.9%), Sydney (1.6%) and Melbourne (1.3%) recorded the largest price index increases. A fall of 3.2% in Perth moderated all other price index rises, resulting in an increase in the price index for established houses for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 0.7% in the December quarter 2010.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

In the 12 months to the December quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 3.5%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 5.8%. Melbourne (10.8%), Sydney (7.4%) and Canberra (6.5%) recorded the largest increases whilst Perth recorded the only decrease (2.0%) of all the capital cities.

*IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Flooding in Queensland began in late December 2010. It is expected that the first significant economic impact of this and floods in other states will be reflected in the March quarter 2011 releasse of Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0) and House Price Indexes:

Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0). Price collection for the December quarter 2010 was not affected by the floods.

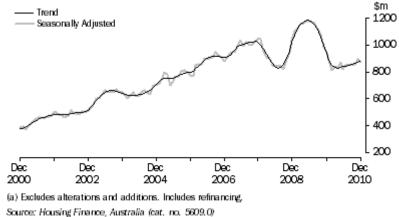
Housing Finance



HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia rose in December 2010 to \$883m. The December estimate is 1.1% higher than the previous month, but is 25.4% lower than the peak value of housing finance commitments recorded in June 2009 (\$1,184m). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$14,569m in December 2010; 1.4% higher than November 2010 but 14.9% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,130m).

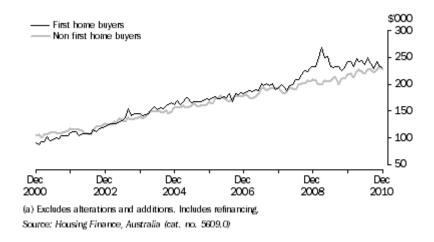




In December 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$228,800, a decrease of 2.0% over the previous month, and 20.0% lower than the average loan size for Australia (\$286,100).

In December 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia fell to \$232,000; a decrease of 0.6% over the November estimate. Similarly, the average loan size for non-first home buyers fell to \$228,400; a decrease of 2.2% over the same period. The December estimate of average loan commitments for first home buyers is 1.6% higher than for non-first home buyers, but 13.5% below the peak for first home buyer commitments recorded in March 2009 (\$268,300).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the 'Price Indexes' topic.

*IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Flooding in Queensland began in late December 2010. Data collection and processing for the data in the Housing Finance, Australia, Dec 2010 publication were not disrupted. It is expected that the economic impact of floods/cyclone in Queensland and other states, if any, will be reflected in the forthcoming issues of Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

International Merchandise Trade



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in December 2010 was \$999m; an increase of 42.6% from November 2010 (\$701m) and 47.1% higher than the value recorded in December 2009 (\$679m).

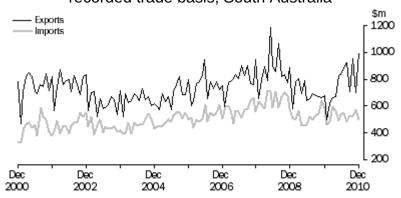
Wheat (13.9%) surpassed Copper (11.3%) as South Australia's number one contributor to the states exports in December 2010. Wine was the third largest contributor accounting for 10.7%. Between December 2009 and December 2010, the export value of Wheat and Copper increased 400.1% and 213.4% respectively, whilst the export value of Wine remained almost unchanged (0.1%) over the same period.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for December 2010 rose 8.5% to \$21,230m. The December estimate is 28.4% higher than at the same time of the previous year (\$16,532m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports fell to \$497m in December 2010. This estimate represents a decrease of 13.6% from November 2010 (\$575m) and is 14.3% lower than the value recorded in December 2009 (\$580m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for December 2010 fell to \$18,146m; a decrease of 5.3% from the previous month but 2.9% higher than the value recorded in December of the previous year (\$17,628m).

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia. Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

*IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

Flooding in Queensland began in late December 2010. Data collection and processing for the data in International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, Dec 2010 (cat. no. 5368.0) were not disrupted. It is expected that the first significant economic impact of floods in Queensland and other states will be reflected in the forthcoming issues of this publication.

Water



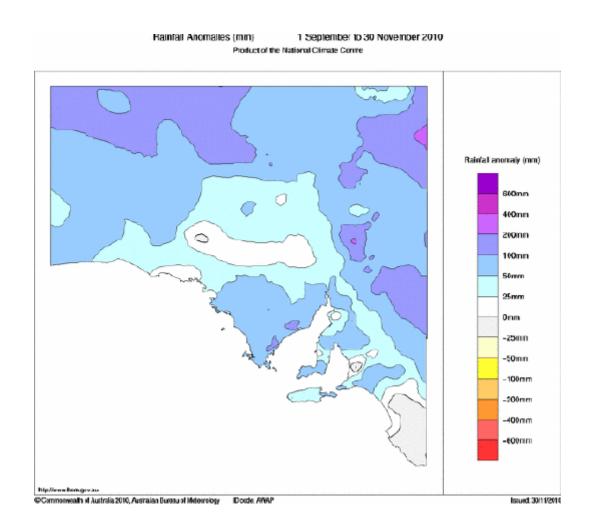
RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's <u>Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia</u>, Spring 2010 was the second wettest spring on record, and below average temperatures were recorded across the state.

The above average spring rainfall was seen across a large part of South Australia due to a combination of simultaneous weather events not experienced since 1975.

Many South Australian sites experienced their highest total spring rainfall on record. The highest total rainfall for the state was recorded in Parawa (Second Valley Forest AWS), with 317.0mm.

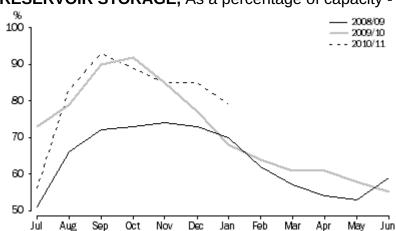
Rainfall Anomalies



Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

RESERVOIR LEVELS

The Bureau of Meteorology reported near, if slightly drier than average, January 2011 rainfall in the Adelaide and hills region. As a result, reservoir storage levels fell to 79% of capacity by the end of January. This level is considerably higher than levels available in January 2010 (68%), and January 2009 (70%).



TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity - Adelaide

Source: SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: YOUNG PEOPLE, SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

Participation in sports and physical recreation provides many benefits for both the individual and society. For young people (those aged 15-24), participation in sports and physical recreation can help teach important Australian values - 'volunteerism, cooperation, leadership, teamwork, meeting challenges, defeating adversity and pursuing excellence' - that will serve them well for the rest of their lives (Department of Health and Ageing, 2008). Schools play an important role in introducing and facilitating students' participation in sports and physical recreation. The challenge is how to maintain young peoples' interest in sports and physical recreation beyond school.

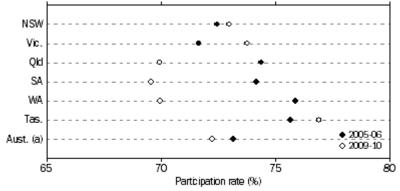
This article examines the participation in sports and physical recreation in 2009-10 for persons aged 15-24 years and compares the participation of 15-17 and 18-24 year olds. The article shows that males aged 15-17 years had a significantly higher participation rate than 15-17 year old females, however, there was a significant drop-off in the participation rate for 18-24 year old males. This drop-off was not observed for females. The male participation rate for 18-24 year olds was similar to the female participation rate.

Data have been sourced from the ABS publication, 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation' (cat. no. 4177.0). Due to unreliable estimates, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory data have been excluded from the following analysis, however, their figures have been included in all Australian totals.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION

The national participation rate in sports and physical recreation for persons aged 15-24 years was 72% in 2009-10. This was similar to 2005-06 when the participation rate was 73%. In South Australia, the participation rate for persons aged 15-24 years was 70% in 2009-10. While this was four percentage points lower than the 2005-06 participation rate (74%), the difference was not significant.

PARTICIPANTS AGED 15-24, Sports and Physical Recreation

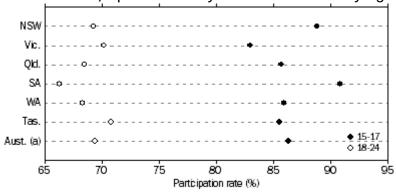


(a) Includes ACT and NT

Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0)

Nationally, in 2009-10, males aged 15-17 years had a significantly higher participation rate (86%) in sports and physical recreation than those aged 18-24 years (69%). Males aged 15-17 years in South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland also had a significantly higher participation rate than those aged 18-24 years. In South Australia, the participation rate for males aged 15-17 years was 91% and 66% for those aged 18-24 years. The drop-off in participation observed between males aged 15-17 years and 18-24 years suggests a possible loss of interest, changing priorities or the loss of structure and organisation associated with school sport, as young males transition from high school to work or further study.

MALE PARTICIPANTS, Sports and Physical Recreation - By age - 2009-10

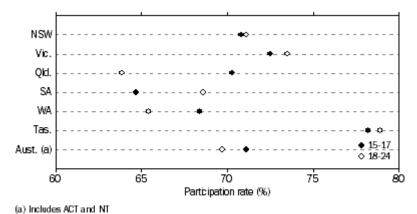


(a) Includes ACT and NT

Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0)

Nationally, in 2009-10, females aged 15-17 and 18-24 years had a similar participation rate (71% and 70% respectively). In South Australia, the participation rate for females aged 15-17 years was 65% and 69% for those aged 18-24 years. This pattern of participation by South Australian females contrasts the significant decrease in participation observed in South Australian males between these age groups. The male participation rate starts off at a significantly higher level than females during school age but drops off to a similar level post school. This may suggest that, in comparison to males, participation in sports and physical recreation remains relatively unaffected for South Australian females during the transition from high school to work or further study.

FEMALE PARTICIPANTS, Sports and Physical Recreation - By age - 2009-10



Source: Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 4177.0)

SUMMARY

For South Australian males, a significant decrease in sports and physical recreation participation rates between the ages of 15-17 years and 18-24 years, to levels observed in females, suggests there are factors that influence the changing participation during the transition from high school to work or further study for males. This pattern was not evident in South Australian females with the participation rates in sports and physical recreation remaining similar between the ages of 15-17 years and 18-24 years.

REFERENCES

ABS, 2005-06, Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0)

ABS, 2009-10, Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia (cat. no. 4177.0)

Australian Government, 2008, Department of Health and Ageing, Programs and Initiatives - Sport: Participation, viewed 20th January 2011, http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/sport-participation

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